Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 6, 1826. [NO. 496.

...ISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
...ARD J. HALE,
...m, if paid in advance; $3
...the year of subscription;
...end of the year.

...'s inserted for 60 cents per
...and 30 cents for each succeed
...ertisers are requested to state
...ions desired, or they will be
...and charged accordingly.
...ior must be post paid.

...almon, &c. &c.

...Gloucester Cheese,
...Junior pickled Salmon,
...ly's New York Crackers,
...Lump sugar,
...ge Cordial,
...Shads,
...ds and Filberts,
...merican Segars,
...nish do
...c Brandy, (pure as imported)
...Gin,
...ffee, &c. &c.

...WINES,

...ds &c. &c.

...of DRY GOODS—*Cheap*

...many other articles daily expect-
...of unusually low for cash or ap-
WILLIAMS & FENN.
...Dec. 1826. 95tf.

...d Card.

...ER respectfully tenders his servi
...ens of Fayetteville and its vicini-
...ing *Pianos*. He has with him
...NO STRINGS, and is prepared
...s, clean, alter or repair instru-
...store the tone of old ones, or
...nges from a dull to a louder and
...reverse. He may be found at
...during his stay in Fayetteville,
...all of families in town or coun-
...29. 95tf.

...trayed,

...FROM the Subscriber, on the 24th
...ast a bright sorrel HORSE, a-
...ut 8 years old, bright mane and
...no other marks recollected. Any
...ver him to me or to Col. Hogan
...where I presume he aims to
...rewarded.
THO. J. CURTIS.
...ov. 29—95 4t

To Rent,

...HOUSE on Green Street, lately
...d H. McPherson. For terms,
JNO. HUSKE.
95tf.

Notice.

...committed to the Jail of Samp
...C., a Negro Man who calls his
...says he belongs to *James Weeks*,
...S.C. He is about 25 years of
...inches high, and of a yellow
...owner is requested to come for-
...pay charges, and take him
...dealt with according to law in
...provided.
THOMAS K. MORRISSY, Jailor.
...26 tf

Notice.

...warn all persons from purchasing
...of Wales, given to William Burns,
...now deceased, for four hundred
...nine for fifty dollars each, pay-
...the first day of January 1827,
...ing date the 4th of September,
...I am determined not to pay, as I
...owed nor expect to receive, any
...them.
his
ISAM ✕ SCOTT.
mark.
...ty, Nov 2?, 1826. 955t.

...is your Time!

...mediate inspection in the TOWN
...VILLE, will be drawn on the 26th
...the following splendid Scheme:
... of $20,000
... of 10,000
... of 4,000
... of 2,000
... of 1,500
... of 1,020
... of 1,000
... of 500
... of 100
...or a lower denomination. Tickets
...shares in proportion, to be had in
...ery of numbers at

...'s Lucky Office,

...application should be made.
...any part of the country enclosing
...es in any of the Lotteries recently
...will meet with the same prompt
...personal application. Address to
C. HATCHER'S
...OFFICE—*Fayetteville, N. C.*

...ce against Fire, &c.

...J. TILLINGHAST,
...the TRADERS INSURANCE COM-
...York, offers to insure Buildings
...erein contained, against hazards of fire,
...conveyed through inland Navigation-
...ms to effect such Insurance and re-
...ar information, will please make ap-
...Agent.
...April 25th, 1826.

...oots and Shoes.

...ber has just received, in addition to
...stock, *Seventy five Packages* of Boots
...which he offers at wholesale or retail, at
...es for cash.
H. G. NELSON.
...emen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps made
...usual, in the first style, at short notice.
90tf.

...ANKS OF ALL KINDS,
...ed at this Office, and at the Postoffice.

High and Low System,

Continued in consequence of its unrivalled popularity.

VIRGINIA LITERATURE LOTTERY,

FIFTH CLASS.

Will be drawn in Lynchburg, Va. in January next,

All in One Day.

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars is		5,000 Dolls.
1 - - -	2,000 - - - -		2,000
1 - - -	1,000 - - - -		1,000
1 - - -	500 - - - -		500
5 - - -	100 - - - -		500
10 - - -	50 - - - -		500
100 - - -	5 - - - -		500
5,000 - - -	3 - - -		15,000

5,119 Prizes——4,881 Blanks.

Mode of Drawing.

All the numbers will be put in the wheel as usual. All prizes above 3 dollars will be put in the prize wheel, and drawn out opposite the whole body of numbers. The first drawn number will decide the fate of the 5000 three dollar prizes, as follows, to wit—should it be one of the first five thousand numbers, that is to say, any number from 1 to 5000, inclusive, all those numbers will be entitled to three dollars each. Should it be one of the last 5000 numbers, that is to say, from number 5001 to 10000 inclusive, then all those numbers will in like manner be entitled to three dollars each. Those who hold two tickets, one above and one below No 5000, must of course draw ONE, and may draw THREE prizes.

Tickets only $4, and shares in proportion, for sale at

BATCHER'S

Nov. 29. Lucky Office, Fayetteville

State Bank Stock Wanted,

Enquire at this office.

November 22.—94tf.

Notice.

HAVING appointed Mr. *Joseph Baker* my AGENT, all persons indebted to me by Note or otherwise, are requested to make payment to him.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

November 15, 1826. 94 6w.

John Lippitt & Co.,

Offer for sale, for *CASH or PRODUCE:*

10 Hhds Muscovado Sugar
55 bbls. do do
90 bags Cuba Coffee
150 kegs cut Nails assorted sizes
30 boxes No. 10 cotton Cards
75 pieces cotton Bagging
25 bbls N. E. Rum
15 do Gin
50 do Apple Brandy
10 do Malaga Wine.

November 8. 92tf.

WHO IS INSURED?

The United States Fire Insurance Company of the City of N. York,

INSURE Buildings, Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Household Furniture, &c. against *LOSS BY FIRE*, on application to the Subscriber, Agent at Fayetteville. J. BIRDSALL.

November 1. 91tf.

Gun Powder.

ROGERS' ORANGE GUN POWDER of N. YORK.

A constant supply of this superior article, warranted equal to any in the United States, for sale by J. & S. BIRDSALL,

Oct 17—89-8t *Agents, Fayetteville*

NEW GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS received, by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and full supply of *India, British, French, German, and American*

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

The greater part of which have been purchased at auction sales, and therefore at the most reduced prices. Also, a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery, Groceries, China, Glass, and Queensware,

Of all kinds and qualities. *Shoes and Boots* of every description. The Subscriber constantly remaining in New York, enables him to offer, at all times, every *new, fashionable, and desirable* article.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine this splendid and general assortment of GOODS, which they will certainly find it to their advantage to do, as all will be sold at a very small advance, as usual, for cash only.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25—90 tf

ENTERTAINMENT,

BY W. CADE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that large and convenient House on Liberty Point, formerly occupied as a tavern by Mr. David Sheppard, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders, on reasonable terms and with the utmost regard to their comfort. His large and convenient Stables (well known as the Livery Stables) will be supplied with the best Provender, and attended by careful Ostlers. He solicits the patronage of the public.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 91*tf.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1826.

Samuel B. Emmons vs John Holly } Original attachment, levied on 150 acres of Land, more or less, on the waters of Ray's and Flat Fork, joining Archibald Laney and others as Defendant's property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Holly the above Defendant, resides without the limits of this state—It is therefore *Ordered* That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the said defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Anson county, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in January next, and replevy, otherwise judgment final, by default, will be entered against him.

Witness Wm. Dismukes, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in October, 1826, and 51st year of American Independence.

WM. DISMUKES.

94 6t—Price of Adv. $2 10.

Negroes for Sale.

A MAN and his WIFE, (with one child) accustomed to house service, and can be highly recommended, are offered for sale upon accommodating terms, for cash or approved paper. Enquire at this Office.

November 14. 936w.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

CLAYLAND & BOWEN.

ROBERT M. CLAYLAND AND STEPHEN R. BOWEN, having connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of *Clayland & Bowen*, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, with a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass, and Queensware, Fur Hats, &c. &c.

Which has been selected with great care from the latest arrivals, and will be sold low for Cash.

They have taken that well known stand recently occupied by Esek Arnold, Esq. two doors above the Cape Fear Bank, where purchasers will find it their interest to give them a call.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25—90-tf

New Goods.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

HAVE received, by the latest arrivals, their Fall supply of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of an extensive assortment of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, *Hardware and Cutlery, Men's Women's, and Children's SHOES, GROCERIES, Genuine LIQUORS*, &c. &c., all of which they offer at wholesale or retail, at unusually low prices.

Among the DRY GOODS are—

Cloths, of all colors, fine and superfine,
Cassimeres, blue, black and gray, ditto,
Sattinetts, fine and superfine,
Flannels, white, red and green,
Do mill'd Swanskin,
Green Baizes, for Linings and Crumb Cloths,
Bombasetts, assorted colors, plain and figured,
Negro Cloths, and Blankets,
Rose Blankets, 7-4 to 13-4, superior,
Cloaks, Camblet and Tartan,
Tartan and Carolina Plaids for ditto,
Camblet ditto, brown and blue,
Spotted Flannels, for children,
Bombazeens, fine and superfine,
Hosiery, Gentlemen's and Ladies', Worsted, black and coloured, Do do Silk and Cotton do. Gentlemen's Lambswool and half do. Do. Raw Silk and Worsted do.
Gloves, Gentlemen's & Ladies' fine Silk and Beaver, Do. do lined Beaver, Do do white horse skin, Ladies' Habit and Long Kid.
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Diapers,
Thread Cambric, ditto Laces,
Long Lawn and Cambric Pocket Hhdfs.
Silks and Satins, plain and figured, assorted,
Ribbons, Silk Buttons and Trimmings.
Crapes, Nankin, Canton, and Italian,
Combs, Shell and Imitation, a large assortment,
Do. Pocket and Dressing do.
Handkerchiefs and Cravats, silk and cotton.
Cambrics, 4-4 & 6-4, plain, striped, checked & fig'd,
Calicoes, 3-4 and 4-4, fine and superfine.
Muslins, 6-4 Book, Mull, and Jaconet, plain, 4-4 and 6-4 do do do tamb'd & figd. 9-8 Swiss do do do
Shawls, Crape, Cassimere, Silk and Cotton.
Do Long ditto, Cashmere.
Sheetings, Domestic, brown and bleached, 4-4 to 6-4,
Shirtings, do. do do 3-4 & 4-4,
Do Power and Steam Loom do.
Cotton Checks, Plaids and Stripes,
Suspenders, silk, cotton and patent,

SHOES.

Women's Morocco, Seal-skin and Leather,
Men's coarse and fine ditto, and Bootees.
Children's Shoes and Boots, Leather and Worsted.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

A choice assortment of Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, Scissors, &c.
Baleing and Seine Twine.

GROCERIES.

TEAS—Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson.
Spice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Salt-petre.
Sugars, Loaf and Lump,
Brown ditto. *Best* St. Croix.

LIQUORS.

WINE—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry, and Malaga.
French Brandy, Seignett & Bordeaux, fine flavored.
Old Jamaica Rum and Holland Gin ditto

Fayetteville, Oct. 17—4tweowt

Greenfield, (Mass.) Nov. 14.

Caution.—Mr. Totman, of Colerain, has for some years past labored under a severe complaint, which at times led him to believe that some living creature was in his stomach, which he made known to his friends and physician who considered him rather hypochondraical. He still persisted in his belief, and would frequently express to his family and neighbors that he could sensibly feel the crawling of something, until a few days since, when he was attacked with severe pains, great difficulty for the want of breath, which ended in coughing and throwing from his stomach, to appearance, a living Eel, five and a half inches in length, and something like three inches in circumference. His health is now improving, and he will no doubt be well in a short time.

He thinks he must have drank it more than ten years since, when drinking water at a spring in the night.

A discussion is going on in one of the Georgia papers, with very great warmth; the subject of dispute is whether one of the parties is dead, as has been asserted by many creditable persons. We have great reason for fearing that the person who wishes to be considered *alive*, will lose the argument, notwithstanding his repeated assertions, backed by one or two certificates from friends and neighbors; as his opponent writes with great warmth, and has numerous vouchers for his veracity.—*U. S. Gaz.*

GEN. WASHINGTON.

Extracts from the "Recollections of Washington," a new work by George W. P. Custis, Esq. author of the Conversations of Lafayette, &c.

HIS PORTRAIT.

Of the thousand portraits which have been given of Washington, all of them possess a resemblance, from the drawing of a sign-post to the galleries of taste. He was so unique, so unlike any one else, his whole appearance so striking and impressive, that it was almost impossible to make a total failure, in forming a likeness of him, "on whom every God appeared to have set his seal, to give the world assurance of a man."

While several original pictures and sculptures are excellent likenesses of his physiognomy, in various stages of life, there has been a general failure in the delineation of his figure. His manliness has been misrepresented by bulkiness, while his vigorous, elastic frame, in which so many graces combined, has been drawn from the model of Ajax, when its true personification should be that of Achilles.

General Washington, in the prime of life, stood six feet two inches, and measured precisely six feet when attired for the grave. From the period of the Revolution, there was an evident bending in that frame so passing straight before, but the stoop is attributable rather to the care and toils of that arduous contest than to age: for his step was firm, and his carriage noble and commanding, long after the time when the physical properties of man are supposed to be in the wane.

To a majestic height, was added corresponding breadth and firmness, and his whole person was so cast in nature's finest mould as to resemble the classic remains of ancient statuary, where all the parts contribute to the purity and perfection of the whole.

His habit might be deemed rather spare than full, his weight never exceeding from two hundred and ten to twenty. His limbs were remarkable. His arms were long, large, and sinewy, and could a cast have been made from his hand, it would have afforded a study for the sculptor, and if exhibited in the present day, would be supposed to have belonged to some hero of romance.

His physiognomy was decidedly Roman—not in its type expressing the reckless ambition of the "broad fronted Cæsar," or the luxurious indulgence of the "curled Anthony," but rather of the better age of Rome, the Fabius Maximus, Marcellus, or the Scipios.

An equestrian portraiture is particularly well suited to him who rode so well, and who was much attached to the noble animal which so oft and so gallantly had borne him in the chase, in war, and in the perilous service of the frontier. Rickets, the celebrated equestrian, used to say, "I delight to see the general ride, and make it a point to fall in with him when I hear that he is abroad on horseback—his seat is so firm, his management so easy and graceful, that I, who am a professor of horsemanship, would go to him and *learn to ride.*"

Bred in the vigorous school of the frontier warfare, "the earth his bed, his canopy the heavens," he excelled the hunter and woodsman in their athletic habits, and in those trials of manhood which distinguished the hardy days of his early life; he was amazingly swift of foot, and could climb the mountain steep, and "not a sob confess his toil."

Of the power of his arm, we have many recollections. The Rappahannock river, below Fredericksburg, will afford a lasting memorial. Of the article with which he spanned this bold and navigable stream, there are various accounts. We are assured that it was a piece of slate, fashioned to about the size and shape of a dollar, and which, sent by an "arm so strong," not only spanned the river, but took the ground at least thirty yards on the other side. Numbers have since tried this feat, but none have cleared the water. 'Tis the "Douglas cast," made in the days when Virginia's men were strong, as her maids are fair; when the hardy sports of the gymnasium prepared the body to answer the "trumpet call to war," and gave vigor and elevation to the mind; while our modern habits would rather fit the youth "to caper nimbly in a lady's chamber."

Who will enter the arena, "now the great master's gone," take up his gage, and prove that the manhood of the descendants is worthy of the renown of their sires. We fear that very many will be the suitors for the athletic prowess of the departed Ulysses, ere one can be found who will "bend his bow."

[The author gives a description of the various original paintings of Washington, and then introduces the Statue at Raleigh, as follows:]

We believe that we have gone through the originals, and we hope with equal candor and justice to all. We come now to the beautiful statue which will long "enchant" our Western "world."

If the drawings which we have seen are correct, Canova too has mistaken the figure of the Pater Patriæ. The illustrious artist, seated in the Eternal City, amid the classic remains of Roman grandeur, has had in his mind's eye the stout, square figure of those heroes whose patient endurance of hardships, whose valor and discipline, rendered them masters of the ancient world. But the great American cannot be modelled, from coin or statue, by the force of genius, or the illustrations of art. The graces of his person, like the virtues of his soul, owed their perfections to the master hand, the hand of Nature.

Those who may pourtray the Chief, in latter life, should lay on the tints of age full lightly: for his was an age of action and of untiring labors in the cause of public utility, and for the good of mankind; and, although he had nearly reached the Scriptural duration of man, Time had so gently ushered him into the "vale of years," as to have left its usual infirmities behind, while his "lusty winter" had shed its "frosts so kindly" that he seemed rather as a full ripened autumn—for no desolation was there.

FROM THE N. Y. STATESMAN—*Communicated.*

City of the West.—For a Cincinnati paper given by the editor, a paragraph is returned, by one who finds much matter for comment, in a newspaper. The Commercial Register is the paper given, and appears to be printed daily, and handsomely, and handsomely supported by mercantile advertisements. Among the other evidences of refinement and population presented in its columns, we find that it is a city, with its literary establishments, places of public amusement, moneyed institutions, &c., similar to those of the Atlantic capitals.—Their theatre is closed, but they have cotillion parties, museums, Panharmonican, and other exhibitions, lectures, college, banks, insurance companies, lottery offices, Mr. Yates' branch of Mrs. Leigh's stuttering school, manufacturing companies, foundries, glass-works, and ware-houses, agricultural, scientific, musical, and benevolent societies, land-offices, more steamboats than at New York, type foundries, Pickets' School, Sunday school, bible, missionary tract, mechanics', and humane societies, &c. &c. Now all these things are quite common in Boston, N. York, and Philadelphia, but who would expect them at Cincinnati? On this site of ancient warfare, the first two frame houses were built in 1790, and the population is now 16,000; more whites than in Charleston.—What a change in 36 years! and the whole State of Ohio exhibits a correspondent growth and increase throughout. In fact, this State, erected in 1803, had a population

In 1800, of 45,000
In 1810, of 228,000, and,
In 1820, of 581,000: it will have

In 1830, upwards of one million, by a fair and probable calculation. What a field for reflection is Cincinnati and Ohio!

Cogent Reason.—The venerable *Jos. Clark*, who had been 45 years Treasurer of Rhode Island, was, at the age of about seventy, nominated as a candidate for Governor. On being informed by a committee of the fact, he gave them the following answer:—"As I have enjoyed a good character among my fellow citizens all my life, as is proved by their choosing me their treasurer, more than forty years, *I have no notion of losing it now, in my old age, by being set up for Governor.*"

Russel vs. Hunt.—In the Hartford [Connecticut] Times, among other papers of New England, we perceive it stated that the cause which originated in New York, we believe entitled Jonathan Russel *vs.* Seth Hunt, for a libel, is, at this late day, when it has almost faded from public recollection, to be brought to a speedy issue. The libel consists of a grave charge against the plaintiff when he was public minister at Ghent of mal-conduct.

The Rev'd Mr. Hagemore, of Calthorpe, Leicestershire, died January 1, 1746, possessed of the following effects, namely:—£1000, in ready money, £700 per annum, 30 gowns and cossacks, 58 dogs, 100 pairs of breeches, 100 pairs of boots, 400 pairs of shoes, 80 wigs, yet always wore his own hair, 80 carts and wagons, 80 ploughs, yet used none, 50 saddles, and furniture for the menage, 30 wheelbarrows, 60 horses and mares, 200 pickaxes, 200 spades and shovels, 75 ladders, 340 razors, and as many walking sticks as a toyman in London offered his executors £8 for. He kept one servant of each sex, whom he locked up every night. His last employment every evening was, to go round his premises, let loose his dogs, and fire off his gun.

An affair of honor.—A London paper remarks that white Elephants are rare in nature, and so greatly valued in India, that a King of Pegu, hearing that the king of Siam had a *pair* of these valuable animals, sent a formal embassy desiring his royal brother to sell him one of them, and name any price that he pleased. The Peguan sovereign being refused, declared immediate war to chastise the insult. He invaded Siam, and after loosing 500,000 of his men, obtained the elephant and retrieved his wounded honor.

A Wife.—No sensible man ever thought a beautiful wife was worth as much as one who could make a good pudding. I wish the girls all knew this, for I feel a great interest in their welfare.—*Trenton Emporium.*

The General Assembly of Vermont passed to a third reading, a bill to remove the seat of Government from Montpelier to Burlington & Windsor on condition that the inhabitants of those towns would build state houses. On a bond of $5,000 being produced however, signed by responsible persons, to secure the repair of the present State-house, by citizens of Montpelier, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

FOREIGN.

FROM BORDEAUX

The ship Cybele, Holmes, has arrived at Plymouth, Mass. from Bordeaux. A letter from Bordeaux of the 18th of October, contains the following:—

On leaving Paris a few days since, I understood from respectable authority, that a communication had been forwarded by the French Government to the United States, on the subject of American claims, which was decidedly unfavourable. The crop of wine in this country is ascertained to be very bad—the white wines particularly are of little or no value. By advices from most of the wine countries in Europe, it appears to be the same—particularly in Spain and Portugal.

New York, Nov. 27.

The Stephania, from Havre, brings us Paris papers to the 24th.

The differences between Russia and Turkey are definitively settled. The Russian ultimatum was accepted at Akerima, on the 6th October, and the plenipotentiaries of Russia left there on the 7th.

The war between Persia and Russia had fairly commenced. and a battle in which the Persians are said to have lost 1000 men, had been fought.

It is hoped the English have interposed at Constantinople, in favor of Greece, though we have no decisive evidence thereof.

Lord Cochrane is, we fear, acting up to his character of a speculator. He delays most fearfully his aid to Greece. We hardly know what to believe concerning this unfortunate nation. Friends and foes alike seem to do them wrong.

Mr. Canning has been treated with the greatest respect in Paris. The Journals are full of conjectures as to the objects of his visit. He dined with the King of France at the Palace of the Tuilleries on the same day that Sir Walter Scott dined with the King of England at Windsor Castle. This shows the supremacy of talent in the society of two rival nations.

A light disturbance took place at Madrid between the French and Spanish soldiery. It was soon suppressed.

The papers speak of Spain as being plunged in the deepest misery. The people are in the greatest want. The King is extremely ill.

England, according to the accounts we find in the latest French papers, has actually shown herself strongly in favor of the Greeks. It is stated that Mr. Stratford Canning has presented to the Porte a note written in a decided tone, in which he signified that it was *absolutely necessary* that Turkey should recognize the independence of Greece. The reply, as might have been expected, was unfavorable; the Turks requesting him to meddle no more with that subject: but the effect of such a noble and spirited measure on the part of England, it, as the Etoile assures us, it has in fact been taken, will operate strongly in favour of that devoted country. We shall rejoice to see the English national ships favouring the cause of civilization and humanity.

The Emperor of Russia published a formal declaration of war against Persia, on the 28th September; but a battle had previously occurred on the 2d, in which the former were victorious. The Russians attacked the Persians at the Chamora, 10,000 strong, and killed 1000.

By the ship Louisa, Captain Reeves, from Belfast, we received papers to the 24th of October, from which we extract the following:

Liverpool, Oct 21.—Cotton.—The market has been more firm, and prices have recovered from the slight depression of the previous week. The import is 4012, and the sales amount to 11,570 bags. The import during the week was 4319 bags. The import into Great Britain during 9 months of 1826, was 512,630, and the export 86,630 bags.

Liverpool, Oct 22.—Our market has shown considerable activity this week; the sales of cotton reached 11,422 bales. Bowed 6¼d a 7¼d. New Orleans, 6¾d. a 8d. Alabama and Mobile, 6¾d. a 7d; Sea Island, 12 a 16; prices are the same as last week, but the market exhibits more firmness—2000 bales were taken for exportation. The import was taken 3,379 bales.

From Lima.—Private accounts, received at Jamaica, from Guyaquil, state that considerable sensation had been excited in Lima in consequence of Bolivar having arrested about twelve of his chief officers, among whom were the General of Marines and Admiral Guise. Bolivar, however, appears quite unconcerned, and passes his time in the evenings at the theatre, generally accompanied by his Aids-de-camp. General Bolivar had issued an order, requiring all Buenos Ayrean merchants to quit Lima in fifteen days. He had marched the Peruvian troops out of the Castle of Callao, and replaced them by Colombian.

It is a curious circumstance that, at Ramsgate, all the individuals of the Corporation, from the High Constable down to the Sexton, are tailors.

Mr. *Fell*, a Leicester magistrate, was *knocked* off the bench last week, by a publican's wife, for refusing to license her husband. This is a most unlicensed action.

Newspaper Reporting.—A ludicrous ebullition of spleen or alarm seems to have taken place at the Wimborne Petty Sessions. Mr. Bankes, M. P. and two other magistrates, having espied a reporter present, ordered him to desist from taking notes, but as he did not choose to do so, or to obey an order to withdraw, the Magistrates actually withdrew themselves, leaving several causes undecided. This is not unlike the story of the master of an American privateer, who, having by mistake chased a British sloop of war, hailed it very manfully, (after he had discovered his error) when the following dialogue ensued: "Do you mean to strike?" "No."—"Then I do."

Domestic.

West India Trade.—We understand that information reached New York early last week, that Mr. Canning had pointedly refused to enter into any further negociation with Mr. Gallatin upon the subject of the *West India Trade.—Norfolk Beacon.*

It is not generally understood (remarks the Philadelphia Gazette) that British vessels which may enter the ports of the United States, after the 1st of December next, from any of the ports included in the late Order of Council, will be liable to be confiscated.

The act of May 6th, 1822, gave authority to the President to open our ports for British vessels from the colonies, on principles of *reciprocity;* but the sixth section of the act of March 1st, 1823, says "that if, at any time, the intercourse between the United States and any of the above enumerated British Colonial ports, should be prohibited by a British order in Council, from the time the same shall commence to be in force," the act of March 1st, 1823, shall cease to operate in their favor, and the act of April 18th, 1818, shall revive and be in full force.

The act of April 18th, 1818, which is thus *virtually* revived by the late British Order in Council, is very positive, declaring, "that the ports of the United States shall be and remain closed against every vessel owned wholly or in part by subjects of his Britannic Majesty, coming from any port or place in a colony or territory of His Britannic Majesty that is or shall be, by the ordinary laws of navigation, closed against vessels owned by citizens of the United States." And furthermore, that every such British vessel entering one of our ports, shall, with her tackle, cargo, &c. be forfeited to the United States.

On which the National Intelligencer says, The Philadelphia Gazette is correct in its reference to the act of March 1, 1823, as far as it goes, but stops short of a very material part of the act, by omitting, or overlooking, the clause immediately following the passage quoted, which clause is in these words—"*proclamation to that effect having been made by the President of the United States.*"

Now, up to this day, it is known, no such proclamation has been issued. If intended to be issued, it would doubtless have been issued before this time, seeing that the British Order in Council is to go into operation this week. We think it quite probable, therefore, that the proclamation will not be issued. The commencement of the session of Congress being so near the day named in the Order in Council, it is not unlikely that the Executive has determined to submit the matter wholly to the discretion of Congress, instead of exercising a discretion upon it himself.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The London *Times* has a long and witless article upon the subject of the present discussions between the cabinet of Washington and St. James, and considers that all the present misunderstandings might have been timely obviated, had the commissioners at Ghent prevailed upon or *compelled* those of the United States to accede to proper principles and decisions relative to the boundaries and right of search. The treaty negotiated by Franklin in 1783, is pronounced slovenly and disgraceful; and, after condemning this great philosopher as a subtle, high-reaching bargain-driver, who obtained of the British a half-way treaty, which left this country the opportunity of claiming as much territory as they might at any time find it convenient to possess, the treaty of Ghent is dwelt upon with peculiar dissatisfaction; and it is truly amusing to observe the complacency with which our victories during the war which preceded it, are disposed of, and England considered as "absolute mistress of the terms on which she would condescend to treat." "A *single* check had been experienced at New Orleans, which might," says *The Times*, "have been redeemed by a division of any five thousand men, from among a hundred thousand trained and victorious veterans." Thus are the discomfitures of the land operations condensed into a *single* check, and the mode named how they *might* have remedied the evil. Perhaps the *most valorous and bloody battle* of Bladensburg, and the *British triumph* at Lundy's Lane, are considered as an off set for the rest. But the naval warfare during the same period, is of all things most happily touched upon in these words, "At sea, the stupidity of our naval administration had involved the high name of our gallant navy in opprobrium new and partial; but *a single fragment of our immense maritime force* would have sealed up hermetically all the ports of the Republic!"

N. York Times.

The National Journal learns from a letter received in Washington, that on the 11th of September the vessels of the United States at Rio Janeiro, wore their colours at half-mast during the day, and fired salutes of thirteen guns at sun-rise, noon, and sunset, in honour of the memory of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, information of whose death had been received the preceding day. The British men of-war in the harbour also testified their respect on the occasion, by displaying their colours at half mast: this act of national courtesy on the part of Capt. King, the British commanding officer, was acknowledged in a note by Capt. Biddle, of the Macedonian, expressing his thanks for the respectful manner in which the ships under his command had noticed this mournful dispensation of Providence.

Public Distress.—The condition of the hand-loom weavers of the West of Scotland, is wretched beyond description. In Lanark alone, it is stated in the Report, there are 30,000 who, with their families, are in utter and hopeless destitution.

There is nothing of equal cheapness, that goes so far as a little civility.

WIRT'S ORATION.

The plan of appropriating the net proceeds of the sale of this Oration to the daughter of Mr. Jefferson, has induced the public papers to refrain from giving any copious extracts.—We copy, however, the example of the Baltimore American, in laying before our readers the following as choice samples of the whole. The whole Oration occupies more than 70 pages—and it will no doubt be generally read.

The following is the picture which he draws of the retirement of Mr. Jno. Adams.

"Of the chief of the Argonauts," as Mr. Jefferson so classically and so happily styled his illustrious friend of the North, it is my misfortune to be able to speak only by report. But every representation concurs, in drawing the same pleasing and affecting picture of the Roman simplicity in which that Father of his Country lived; of the frank, warm, cordial, and elegant reception that he gave to all who approached him; of the interesting kindness with which he disbursed the golden treasures of his experience, and shed around him the rays of his descending sun. His conversation was rich in anecdote and characters of the times that were past; full of that best of wisdom, which is learnt from real life, and flowing from his heart with that warm and honest frankness, that fervor of feeling and force of diction, which so strikingly distinguished him in the meridian of his life. Many of us heard that simple and touching account given of a parting scene with him, by one of our eloquent divines. When he rose up from that little couch behind the door, on which he was wont to rest his aged and weary limbs, and with his silver locks hanging on each side of his honest face, stretched forth that pure hand, which was never soiled even by suspicion, and gave his kind and parting benediction. Such was the blissful and honored retirement of the sage of Quincy. Happy the life, which, verging upon a century, had met with but one serious political disappointment! and even for that, he had lived to receive a golden atonement, even in that quarter in which he had garnered up his heart."

Mr. Wirt sketches the following picture of Mr. Jefferson's retirement:—After giving a graphic description of Monticello mountain, its scenery, the house, its hall, its sculptures and its pictures, he introduces its former venerated proprietor:

"While the visiter was yet lost in the contemplation of these treasures of the arts and sciences, he was startled by the approach of a strong and sprightly step, and turning with instinctive reverence to the door of entrance, he was met by the tall, & animated, and stately figure of the patriot himself—his countenance beaming with intelligence and benignity, and his outstretched hand, with its strong and cordial pressure, confirming the courteous welcome of his lips. And then came that charm of manner and conversation that passes all description—so cheerful—so unassuming, so free, and easy, and frank, and kind, and gay—that even the young and overawed, and embarrassed visiter at once forgot his fears, and felt himself by the side of an old and familiar friend. There was no effort, no ambition in the conversation of the philosopher."

"He was a thorough master of every subject that was touched. From the details of the humblest mechanic art, up to the highest summit of science, he was perfectly at his ease, and every where at home. There seemed to be no longer any *terra incognita* of the human understanding, for, what the visiter had thought so, he now found reduced to a familiar garden walk; and all this carried off so lightly, so playfully, so gracefully, so engagingly, that he won every heart that approached him, as certainly as he astonished every mind."

One new and interesting fact is stated in the course of the Oration:

"One circumstance, alone, remains to be noticed. In a *private* memorandum found among some other obituary papers and relics of Mr. Jefferson, is a suggestion, in case a memorial over him should ever be thought of, that a granite obelisk, of small dimensions, should be erected, with the following inscription:

"HERE LIES BURIED
THOMAS JEFFERSON:
Author of the Declaration of Independence, of the statutes of Virginia for religious freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia."

"Permit me here to correct an error which seems to have prevailed.—It has been thought that Mr. Jefferson made no figure at the bar; but the case was far otherwise. There are still extant, in his own fair and neat hand, in the manner of his master, a number of arguments which were delivered by him at the bar, upon some of the most intricate questions of the law: which, if they ever see the light, will vindicate his claim to the first honors of the profession. It is true he was not distinguished in popular debate; why he was not so, has often been a matter of surprise to those who have seen his eloquence on paper, and heard it in conversation. He had all the attributes of the mind and the heart, and the soul, which are essential to eloquence of the highest order. The only defect was a physical one; he wanted volume and compass of voice for a large deliberative assembly; and his voice from the excess of his sensibility, instead of rising with his feelings and conceptions, sunk under their pressure, and became guttural and inarticulate. The consciousness of this infirmity repressed any attempt in a large body, in which he knew he must fail. But this voice was all sufficient for all the purposes of judicial debate; and there is no reason to doubt that, if the service of his country had not called him away so soon from his profession, his fame as a lawyer would now have stood upon the same distinguished ground which he confessedly occupies as a statesman, an author, and a scholar.

* * * * * * * * *

"The Assembly met in the city of Williamsburg, where Mr. Jefferson was still pursuing the study of the law. Mr. Henry's celebrated resolutions against the stamp act were introduced in May, 1765. How they were resisted, and how maintained, has been already stated to the world, in terms that have been pronounced extravagant, by those who modestly consider themselves as furnishing a fair standard of Revolutionary excellence. The coldest glow worm in the hedge, is about as fair a standard of the power of the sun. To the present purpose it is only necessary to remark, that Mr. Jefferson was present at this debate, and has left us an account of it, in his own words. He was then, he says, but a student, and stood in the door of communication between the House and the lobby, where he heard the whole of this magnificent debate. The opposition to the last resolution was most vehement; the debate upon it, to use his own strong language, "most bloody;" but, he adds, torrents of sublime eloquence from Henry, backed by the solid reasoning of Johnson, prevailed; and the resolution was carried by a single vote. I well remember, he continues, the cry of "treason," by the Speaker, echoed from every part of the House, against Mr. Henry: I well remember his pause, and the admirable address with which he recovered himself, and baffled the charge thus vociferated.

"He here alludes as you may perceive, to that memorable exclamation of Mr. Henry, now become almost too familiar for quotation: 'Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third ("Treason!" cried the Speaker. "Treason! treason!" echoed the House,)—may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it."

The Troy Sentinel states that, at the Circuit Court in Rensselaer county, Hannah C. Atkinson obtained a verdict of $5000 against Lewis Stone, for having slandered her character. It is mentioned that this lady is young, and an orphan, who has nothing but her reputation to sustain her in the world. Her whole life was proved to have been without reproach, and not a single witness was called on the part of the defendant. The Jury was absent but a few minutes before they returned with the verdict of $5000, the whole amount laid in the declaration. It is well added, that a more contemptible libeller does not exist on the face of the earth.

Puffing.—There was much excitement at Boston and its neigbourhood because Mr. Cushing, a candidate for a seat in Congress, was supposed, (as it appears erroneously.) guilty of sending to one of the newspapers an article *puffing* himself. There is no rarity (says Niles) in such things with us and to the south. Persons get upon stumps, carts, &c. and praise themselves, in the face of the people, without the least ceremony—boasting of what they have done, and saying what they will do, as though all power were vested in their precious selves to promote the welfare of the state.

New York, Nov. 27.

A Custom-house bond for the very large sum of $511,000, being for duties on several China cargoes, became due on Saturday, and was promptly paid by an individual merchant of this city, in a single check. This is said to be the largest bond ever paid in this country.

His excellency, the *Reverend* Ezra Butler, Governor, Captain General, and Commander-in-Chief in and over the state of Vermont, has issued his proclamation for the observance of the 7th of December as a day of thanksgiving and prayer in that state.

[Is there not something very unholy in this commixture of politics, powder and prayers? It resembles that period of the middle ages when the *crosier* and the *oriflamme* were the ensigns of war, when bishops were generals, and when Peter the Hermit led on an army to battle. But this is too romantic for our matter-of-fact country. It bears a closer resemblance to the puritanic age of England, when the same man was preacher, justice, and colonel. Perhaps "the Rev. Governor General Ezra Butler" is the descendant of *that* Butler who (in his *Hudibras*) has gibbeted to never ending ridicule these unseemly unions of such sacred and profane callings. If so he can be his own poet.]—*Noah.*

Competition is said to be the life of business—it really appears to be so among our agriculturists, in large Sweet Potatoes. A few days since we noticed having received two, weighing, one five, the other seven and a quarter pounds. Yesterday another friend sent us one from Black River, which weighed *nine pounds;* it was accompanied with the challenge "*beat this who can.*"—*Chas. Cour.*

Eulogies.—Messrs. Norton & Russel, of Hartford, have in the press a volume embracing the principal Eulogies which have been delivered on the lives, characters, and extraordinary death of the late patriarchs Adams and Jefferson. The volume will contain upwards of 400 pages, and will be published in December. Considering the pre-eminent talents that have been exerted in the commemoration of the morally sublime and deeply interesting subjects of these Eulogies, the book which contains them will deserve a place in the library of every American.—*Nat. Int.*

A simple improvement has been made in churns. A new dasher, without holes, is placed about four inches above the other, which, by forcing the cream down, produces a much greater agitation, and is said to save a great deal of time in the process of making butter.

A newspaper is an instrument which enables an individual to avail himself of the experience of the whole community.

Mr. Secretary Clay [illegible] city, from a visit to his [illegible] Mr. Secretary Rush and [illegible] bour are so far recovered [illegible] indisposition, as to be able [illegible] ness at their offices.—*Nat.*

It is a fact, probably [illegible] ven in this our Borough, [illegible] vating General Jackson [illegible] was first started by the [illegible] ver, Member of Congress [illegible] lina, in the course of two [illegible] delivered by him in Pa[illegible] town, as far back as June [illegible]

We learn, through a [illegible] chusetts, that two or three [illegible] money, were stolen from [illegible] weeks since, on the route [illegible] to Providence in Rhode [illegible] being made known to the [illegible] ral, a plan was immediately [illegible] detection of the depredator[illegible] the vigilance of the Postmas[illegible] places, was successful. T[illegible] master of the "South Wi[illegible] found to be the robber. [illegible] confessed his guilt. We [illegible] nity to caution all dishonest [illegible] committing depredations o[illegible] cannot hope to escape detec[illegible]

Reclaimed land.—Mr. [illegible] this county, made the pres[illegible] teen barrels of Corn, two [illegible] Pumpkins and a large quant[illegible] one acre and ten poles of g[illegible] now the prospect of a fine [illegible] from the same soil. This [illegible] and usually covered with w[illegible] been drained and cleared, [illegible] the first time, this season.

We hope yet to see the [illegible] by our Legislature, directing [illegible] the immense body of Swamp [illegible] ern section of our State, w[illegible] constantly covered with wa[illegible] source of disease in that q[illegible] if reclaimed would give the [illegible] of acres of the most fertile [illegible] greatly increase the funds of [illegible]

Two Oxonians, dining [illegible] them noticing a spot of grea[illegible] cloth of his companion, s[illegible] are a *Grecian.*"—"Pooh," [illegible] "that's far-fetched."—"N[illegible] the punster, "I made it on[illegible]

PRICES CURRE[illegible]
Corrected weekly, by a Commit[illegible]

MERCHANDISE.	
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-
Brandy, Cogniac	-
Apple	-
Peach	-
Bacon	-
Beeswax	-
Butter	-
Bagging	-
Coffee, Prime Green	-
2d & 3d qual.	-
Candles, Mould	-
Spermaceti,	-
Cotton	-
Corn	-
Copperas	-
Flax	-
Flaxseed, Rough	-
Flour, Superfine	-
Fine	-
Fish, Herrings	-
Mackerel	-
Mullet	-
Feathers	-
Gin, Holland	-
Country	-
Ginger	-
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-
10 by 12	-
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-
West India,	-
Iron	-
Indigo, Bengal	-
Flotant	-
Lime	-
Lard	-
Leather, Skirting	-
Sole	-
Bridle	-
Lead, Bar	-
Logwood	-
Molasses	-
Nails, Cut, assorted	-
Wrought	-
Shingles	-
Oats,	-
Oil, Currier's	-
Linseed	-
Pork	-
Pepper	-
Pimento	-
Plaster, Paris	-
Powder, Dupont's	-
Others	-
Paints, White Lead	-
Spanish Brown	-
Yellow Ochre	-
Rum, Jamaica	-
Wind. Island	-
New England	-
Rice	-
Rags	-
Shot	-
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-
Common	-
Loaf	-
Salt, Liverpool	-
Turks Island, }	-
St. Ubes, &c. }	-
Salts, Epsom	-
Glauber	-
Steel, American	-
E. Blistered	-
German	-
Salt-petre	-
Tallow	-
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-
Hyson	-
Tobacco, Leaf (nom.)	-
Manufactured	-
Tin, ½ x	-
Verdigris	-
Wheat	-
Whiskey	-
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-
Sicily Madeira	-
Teneriffe	-
Port	-
Malaga	-

	cwt
	gallon
	do
	do
	lb
	do
	do
	do
	do
	do
	do
	do
	do
	do
	do
	do
	do
	do
	do
	do
	100 lb
	do
	box
	lb
	bushel
	gallon
	do
	do
	do
	do
	do

Blanks for sale.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 6, 1826.

OWN AFFAIRS.—The Subscribers to the are respectfully reminded, that with the month will terminate the second year since into the hands of the present proprietor. A portion of its present patrons were such at ce. Some of these have failed to make a sin- ment towards their subscription in all that l most of them are indebted for the present subscription. This neglect has put the editor inconvenience, and indeed is so dishearten- almost to produce a determination to relin- business in which he has expended instead ing money. It is a thankless business at best; of its discomforts might be obviated by a tion on the part of subscribers. Editor hopes that it will be unnecessary to than to request his distant patrons to re- mail or otherwise, the amount due, if any, scription or advertising. To save the expense ding accounts, it is only necessary to state, h subscriber who has taken the Observer the whole period of its publication by the editor, and made no payment, will owe $6 January next, and those who have made scount of $3, will owe him $3 to the same Advance payments, by which subscribers saving, will also be thankfully received.

ober, 1826.

State Bank.—The last Fayetteville Observer a paragraph from the Georgia Journal, stating e State Bank of North Carolina has sent an to that State for the purpose of purchasing and Cotton to N. York, in order to raise North- , and then enquires whether it can be pos- the State Bank has stooped to engage in a ffic in Cotton!"

now that the State Bank, and the other Banks State, have to make considerable exertions to Northern funds to meet the demands made eir Institutions by the United States Branch established in this State, by Brokers, and o- and finding it impracticable to procure a suffi- mount of Bills of Exchange in this State, an has been employed to go on to Georgia to e Bills there; but we do not believe that this has any authority from the Bank to purchase though, if he thinks he can make any thing may possibly purchase that article, or any on his own account, or for others, who may en him a commission to that effect.—*R. Reg.*

thought this might be the case, and d we have afforded the Editors of the r an opportunity to remove any erro- impressions which may have been pro- by the article from the Georgia Journal.

ED. OBSERVER.]

execution of negro Dick will take place urday next, in the immediate vicinity, derstand, of the Jail. A crowd of spec- may of course be expected; but it is oped that no females will be present ess a sight so revolting to every pro- ling of their nature.

Carolina Notes.—In New York, 2½ to 3 nt. discount. Philadelphia, 3 per cent. 2 to 2½ per cent. Richmond, 2 to cent. Petersburg, 2 pr cent. Charles- to 2 per cent.—at the latest dates.

Sergeant and Mr. Rochester left Phi- on the 29th ult. to embark for Mex- the sloop of war Hornet.

shall probably receive the President's on Saturday morning, and will of publish it entire in our next—if it be moderately long. We shall be glad however, that the President has con- public opinion by condensing it within able bounds, which would certainly it a more extensive reading, and pro- more general admiration, than his last . We know that brevity would give ng claim to the favor of the Editorial

President in danger!—The Senate of have passed resolutions directing the mittee on the State of the Republic to into the expediency of framing a com- to the House of Representatives of the States, against the President, for not ng Col. John Crowell, he having been solicited to do so by the Legislature State"—and also for not having arrest- Gaines, and had him tried for his in- that State.

Legislature of S. Carolina convened day week. Among the recommenda- the Governor, in his opening Mes- observe one to make a Governor eli- or more than one term, of two years, increase his salary to $5000. Also, and the duration of the sessions of the ature. We hope the Legislature will on the following suggestion, and abol- punishment universally abhorred:— sections by burning, which we derive from opean ancestors, and which was only suited s of barbarity and force, should be abolished, ignant to the spirit of an age of humanity and

animated contest has been carried on South Carolina papers for some time between the friends of Judge Smith and Huger, candidates for the Senate of S., to succeed Mr. Harper, who re- a temporary appointment from the Go- , after the death of Mr. Gaillard. The mation we had of the result was, the of Judge Smith through town on Sun- , on his way to Washington. Smith was formerly a Senator, but ceeded, three years since, by Col. Hayne. He is an able man, and is believed to be friendly to the present Administration. His opponent was a Jacksonian.

At the late session of the Legislature of Vermont, the several resolutions received from the Executives of other States, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, were rejected unanimously. We are not surprised at this. So many different amendments have been proposed, as to produce an evident disinclination to any.

An Agricultural Society was formed in Anson county on the 4th ult., at a numerous meeting of the Farmers of that county, called for the purpose. After preparing and agreeing to a Constitution, the following officers were elected, viz. Joseph White, President, William Dismukes and R. Anderson, Vice Presidents, John Grady, Jr. Rec. Secretary, John A. MacRae, Cor. Secretary, and Absolem Myers, Treasurer.—*Ral. Register.*

Constitutional Construction.—The protracted controversy between the National Intelligencer and Richmond Enquirer, on what are called the constructive powers of the Federal Constitution, has just been brought to a close on the part of the former print, by an argument of near seven columns length, than which we have never read one more able and conclusive. The Enquirer has strenuously contended against the exercise of any power by Congress not *expressly* delegated by the Constitution. The Intelligencer produces precedents from every administration except that of John Adams, and from the very first session of the first Congress under the Constitution. So numerous and satisfactory are these precedents, sanctioned as they were by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Crawford, Calhoun, Cheves, Macon, Randolph, and indeed almost every man known to fame in our country, that we consider the question put to rest forever. The interesting facts disclosed by the Intelligencer warrant a few brief extracts.

The Enquirer contends that the President has advanced new and dangerous doctrines in advising Congress to establish an Observatory and a University, and to prosecute Internal Improvements. In relation to the first of these subjects, the Intelligencer says,

"At the first session of the first Congress, and on the 20th day of that session—thus early in our history—a proposition was made to afford to Mr. Churchman the means of prosecuting a scientific expedition to the North pole, with a view to making magnetic experiments, to ascertain the cause of the variation of the needle, &c. On the question of granting this aid, Mr. MADISON expressed himself as follows:

"I wish, (said he,) that the committee had stated the expenses attending a voyage to Baffin's Bay, for the purpose of discovering the cause of the magnetic variation, as proposed by Mr. Churchman, that the House might be better able to judge of its propriety. Well aware as I am that public bodies are liable to be assailed by visionary projectors, I nevertheless wish to ascertain the probability of the magnetic theory. If there is *any considerable probability* that the projected voyage would be successful, or throw *any valuable light* on the discovery of longitude, IT CERTAINLY COMPORTS WITH THE HONOR AND DIGNITY OF GOVERNMENT TO GIVE IT THEIR COUNTENANCE AND SUPPORT.

"I am well aware that the deranged situation of our Treasury would not warrant us in spending considerable sums in visionary pursuits; but if an inconsiderable sum will answer on this occasion, and there is a *probability of improving the science of navigation*, I see no reason against it."

In the debate which took place on this question, Mr. White, Mr. Burke, Mr. Page, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Tucker engaged; and no one of them, except the last named venerable gentleman, hinted a doubt at the defect of power in Congress to do what was asked; and it was resolved, without a division, that encouragement might, in future, be granted to the project, though the state of the Treasury did not then warrant the expedition. If this opinion, *ex cathedra*, do not prove a quietus to the ghosts of usurpation and encroachment conjured up by the Enquirer's incantations on the score of observatories and voyages of discovery, then are these unsubstantial shades beyond the reach of exorcism."

The next quotation shews what opinions were entertained by the framers of the Constitution themselves, relative to the exercise of other than express powers:

"At the same session of Congress, on the 18th of August, the amendments to the Constitution being under consideration, that one which now stands in the Constitution as the 10th amendment was read. A motion was made by Mr. Tucker to amend the clause by inserting the word "expressly" in it, so as to make it read thus: "The powers not expressly delegated to the U. States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively." To this amendment Mr. Madison objected, "because IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO CONFINE A GOVERNMENT TO THE EXERCISE OF EXPRESS POWERS. There must NECESSARILY be admitted powers by implication, unless the Constitution descended to recount every minutiæ. He remembered the word 'expressly' had been moved *in the Convention of Virginia*, by the opponents to the ratification, and, *after full and fair discussion*, was given up by them, and the system allowed to retain its present form." The motion of Mr. Tucker was negatived without a division."

"We have authority for another of these acts, which we have not yet adverted to in this discussion, still more conclusive than that of the Editors of the Enquirer, and to which we invoke their attention. We refer to the measure of sending a present of a cargo or two of flour to the People of Caraccas, who were represented to be suffering from the effects of an earthquake. It was on the 29th day of April, 1812, that NATHANIEL MACON, whom no human being ever suspected of a *penchant* for consolidation, or for a splendid government, presented to the House of Representatives the following proposition:

"*Resolved*, That the committee of Committee and Manufactures be instructed to report a bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be purchased —— barrels of provisions, and to have the same exported to some port in Caraccas, for the use of the inhabitants who have suffered by the earthquake."

After debate, the question upon agreeing to it was taken by Yeas and Nays, with great solemnity, and *every member present*, being in number one hundred and one, voted in the affirmative."

In relation to the establishment of a National University, the Intelligencer has the authority of Washington, with whom it was a favorite idea connected with the establishment of the present seat of government.

The Editors then come to the great question of Internal Improvement, on which we must content ourselves with the following extract:

"Mr. Jefferson was the President who first recommended the exercise of this power in the construction of the Cumberland Road.—Attempts have been made to destroy the force of this precedent, by reference to the compact with the State of Ohio. This sophistry has been detected and exposed. The merest tyro must know, as we have heretofore intimated, that, if the power does not rightfully spring from the Constitution, the consent of a State cannot impart it. And the judgment of Thomas Jefferson was too enlightened to claim power from such a source. No. He must at least have thought the power existed in Congress, and considered the compact as having no other influence than as it indicated the propriety of exercising it. Aid has been invoked, in this controversy, from the recent *verbal declarations* of that illustrious man; the weakest (in the language of the highest authority) of all evidence, as being incapable of disproof, and liable to be misunderstood. We have been gravely told by the Enquirer, that he disclaimed having sanctioned this particular measure under the general power, against which he is said to have vehemently protested. We have shewn above, that it is under the general power alone that the act could have been constitutionally performed; and, hence, that these verbal communications could not have been made, or, if any were made, they must have been misunderstood. The memory of Mr. Jefferson requires that this opinion should be adopted. To sustain it, let other facts be referred to, which place its correctness beyond the reach of dispute.

In the session of Congress of 1824-25, a proposition was submitted in the Senate of the United States, by Mr. Benton, to open a road from Missouri to Santa Fe, in Mexico. In his remarks on this proposition, Mr. B. held this language:

"Sir, I have a precedent; one which is strictly analagous, directly in point, up to the exigency of the occasion; one which needs not the bed of Procrustes to fit it to the case for which it is wanted. I speak of a road from Georgia to New Orleans, in the year 1807, under the administration of President Jefferson.

"In the year 1806, the President had been authorized to open a road from the frontier of Georgia to the 31st degree of North latitude, in the direction of New Orleans. In the year 1807, he was authorized to continue the same road from the 31st degree to the city of New Orleans, under such regulations as might be agreed upon with the Government of Spain. The first part of this road lay through the territory of the Creek Indians; the second through the dominion of the King of Spain. It is the prototype of the road from Missouri to Mexico. The two sections of the bill which we have before us, are nothing but transcripts, with a change of names, from the two acts of 1806—7.

[Here he read extracts from the two acts.]

"For a knowledge of this precedent, I am indebted to a conversation with Mr. Jefferson himself. In a late excursion to Virginia, I availed myself of a broken day to call and pay my respects to that patriarchal statesman. The individual must manage badly, Mr. President, who can find himself in the presence of that great man, and retire from it without bringing off some fact, or some maxim, of eminent utility to the human race. I trust that I did not so manage. I trust that, in bringing off a fact which led to the discovery of the precedent, which is to remove the only serious objection to the road in question, I have done a service, if not to the human family, at least to the citizens of the two greatest Republics in the world. It was on the evening of Christmas day that I called on Mr. Jefferson. The conversation, among other things, turned upon roads. He spoke of one from Georgia to New Orleans, made during the last term of his own administration. He said there was a manuscript map of it in the Library of Congress, (formerly his own,) bound up in a certain volume of maps, which he described to me. On my return to Washington, I searched the statute book, and I found the acts which authorized the road to be made; they are the same which I have just read to the Senate. I searched the Congress Library, and I found the volume of maps which he had described; and here it is, (presenting a huge folio,) and there is a map of the road from Georgia to New Orleans, more than two hundred miles of which, marked in blue ink, is traced through the dominions of the King of Spain!

"With this triumphant precedent, I leave the fate of the bill to the wisdom and to the justice of the Senate."

A TRIUMPHANT PRECEDENT indeed! Fortunate for the country was this conversation! The reader will bear in mind that this interview is stated, by the speaker, to have taken place on Christmas Eve, 1824. Now, how is it possible to reconcile the recent opinions ascribed to Mr. Jefferson by the Enquirer, as being extracted from his verbal communications, with what he did in 1806 and 1807, and what he did as well as said in 1824? In the years 1806 and 1807, he approved a law which embraces every point in controversy. In the first place, it appropriated money to construct a road *through a State, its consent not being required.* 2dly. *To make a road through the Indian lands without their consent.* 3dly. *To make a road through the Territory of a foreign* Prince, whose consent was indeed first to be had. If this be not asserting the general power, we know not what would be. There is not the pretext in these cases of a special compact; and one was an act for *external* as well as *internal* improvement.

So much for what Mr. J. did in 1806 and 1807. What did he do and say in 1824? The proposition afterwards submitted by Mr. Benton, of making the road from Missouri to Santa Fe, must, no doubt, have been suggested to Mr. Jefferson. He, so far from questioning the authority of Congress to exercise the power involved in the successful issue of the proposition, points to a *stronger* precedent adopted in his time, to which he had given his sanction, and advises Mr. Benton where he could find a chart of the very road which was constructed, and which he accordingly found. Can it then for a moment be believed, that at that time Mr. Jefferson did really think that he, in recommending the Cumberland Road, and in approving of the road from Athens to New Orleans, abjured all consideration of the general power? Or is it feasible, that, between 1824 and his death, after having so long entertained an opinion favorable to its existence, he underwent an entire revolution in his opinions, and vehemently denounced that which he had so often himself done?"

If, then, we are to consider the question as settled by numberless precedents, and by the opinions of the fathers of the republic and framers of the Constitution, that Congress may, under that instrument, "promote the general welfare" by exercising powers not "expressly" granted, the next question, and in our opinion the only one, is, how far it is expedient to promote that welfare by Internal Improvement? It would certainly be beneath the dignity of the general government to make roads and canals of a merely local character, but even the Enquirer itself will concede that Congress is the proper body to undertake works of great national importance, and of such cost as to be above the means of the state governments. The only difficulty with the Enquirer is, not that the power ought not to belong to Congress, but, that it does not so belong. For our own part, cleared, as we conceive the question to be, of all objections on the score of constitutionality, we cannot see how the "general welfare" would be better promoted, at this time of peace and governmental prosperity, than by facilitating the communication of the various parts of the country with one another, by means of roads and canals, which, besides their importance to the government in times of war, and to the agriculturist and merchant at all times, will serve to strengthen the bonds of union, by drawing together the distant and dissimilar parts of which it is composed, and by producing a unity of interest, that strongest of all impulses of the mind of man. The unequivocal approbation which this liberal policy has received in every period of the government, leaves us no room to doubt that it will be persevered in till its benefits are seen and felt and acknowledged in every part of this extensive republic.

Captain Morgan.—This individual concerning whose abduction so much has been said and written, and who was supposed to have been murdered, or immured in some solitary and secret cell, is, it seems, quietly and comfortably performing the duties of a tapster, in a grocery, at Fort George, Upper Canada. The Renssellaer Gazette states, that the persons who took him from goal, paid the debt for which he was confined, and that he is now snugly engaged in a comfortable employment.

A poor unfortunate gentleman who was so often stopped by the sleeve by the sheriffs and constables that he was in continual apprehension of them, going along the street in something of a hurry, his coat sleeve happened to hitch upon a railing. Turning about hastily, he immediately asked 'At whose suit, sir?'

MARRIED,

At Clermont, in Prince George county, Va. on the 27th ult. Robert J. Hackley, Esq. of Tallahassee, to Miss Mary J. daughter of the late Dr. Alexander G. Srachan, of Petersburg.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Regulator, Nelson, Charleston.

Br. Brig Sugnal, Ring, Demerara.

Pilot Boat Francis, Davis, from Little River, with the Cargo of the Schooner Young Man's Companion, which went ashore on the 28th Nov., at 4 o o'clock A. M.

CLEARED,

Schr. Helena, Williams, Baltimore.

" Only Daughter, Hicks, Philadelphia.

Sloop Express, Myers, Philadelphia.

☞ **The BALL advertised to take** place this evening, is unavoidably postponed till *Friday Evening next*, when it will certainly be held. Subscribers will please call and procure their Tickets at the Lafayette Hotel.

Dec. 6. THE MANAGERS.

H. Bradford & Co.,

HAVE received by the last Boat, an additional supply of

Dry Goods, Shoes, Cotton Cards, Fur Hats, &c.

And have now on the River, *Bolting Cloths*, 35 *bbls. Cider Brandy*, and some *Dry Goods*.

December 6, 1826.

Just Received,

And for sale at the Auction Store of Subscriber,

3 Doz. Seal Skin Boots,
118 pair Shoes,
75 pair Brogans,
6 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
1 do. English Blistered Steel,
15 bbls. Rye Whiskey, By

L. FITZHARRIS.

December 6.—96tf.

Auction.

ON Thursday night, at early candle light, will be sold, an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Terms liberal, will be made known at time of sale.

L. FITZHARRIS, *Auct'r.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 6.—96.

I must have Money!

THOSE who owe me will recollect that all balances, due by note or open account, must be promptly paid, or arranged in some satisfactory way by the 1st of January, as my own engagements require punctuality, and longer indulgence cannot be granted. JOHN M. DOBBIN.

Fayetteville, 5th Dec. 1826.—96-8t

Pews for Sale.

TWO PEWS in the Presbyterian Church will be sold low on application to

DUNCAN G. MAC RAE.

P. S If not sold previous to the 23d inst., they will then be sold at Auction. Dec. 6

Storage of Cotton.

COTTON will be received on *STORAGE*, at our Warehouses in Town or Campbelton.

JOHN LIPPITT & CO.

December 5, 1826. 96tf.

Hides.

95 *DRY HIDES*, just received per Flat Anna Francis, for sale by

JOHN LIPPITT & CO.

December 5. 96tf.

C. & P. MALLETT

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:

15 Tons Swedes IRON, assorted,
German, Cast, English, & American STEEL,
CASTINGS, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles, and Wagon Boxes; Cut Nails,

Together with their usual supply of

GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, which with a large and general assortment of CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, makes their stock unusually complete.

☞Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine. Country Produce at full market prices will be received in payment.

ON HAND,

12 Hhds Molasses,
1200 gallons Whiskey, and
800 ditto Apple Brandy.

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1826. 95tf.

Lost,

ON the morning of the 17th inst., a Package directed to "*Charles Hatcher's Lottery and Exchange Office, Fayetteville, (N. C.) politeness of John P. Allen,*" containing one hundred and twenty-five Dollars, in *very ragged* North Carolina Notes, and eight Virginia State Lottery Tickets, Second Class. Any information will be thankfully received, or the finder of the Package liberally rewarded, if delivered to CHARLES HATCHER,

Nov. 29. *Norfolk or Fayetteville.*

Splendid Distribution!

171,360 DOLLARS,

Will be distributed from the wheels of the

Virginia State Lottery,

This Day,

In Prizes of

$20,000, $10,000,
$6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $2,910,
12 of $1,000, &c. &c. &c.

A few Tickets remain unsold at

HATCHER'S LUCKY OFFICE.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

Dec. 6, 1826.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, *December* 6, 1826.

THE Drawing of the First Class of the *North and South Carolina Lottery* will take place in the town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

J. B. YATES,
A. McINTYRE, } *Managers.*

Positively !!

Next Wednesday week—The drawing of

THE NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Oxford Academy in N. C., &c.

Will take place in *FAYETTEVILLE*, and the following splendid prizes be distributed.

1	prize of	$12,000	is	$12,000
1	-	6,000	-	6,000
1	-	5,000	-	5,000
1	-	4,000	-	4,000
1	-	2,500	-	2,500
1	-	1,340	-	1,340
6	-	1,000	-	6,000
12	-	500	-	6,000
156	-	50	-	7,800
780	-	10	-	7,800
7,800	-	5	-	39,000
8,760 Prizes,				$97,440
15,600 Blanks,				

Packages of ten Tickets embracing the 30 Nos. which are warranted to draw at least $20 (nett $17) can be had at the following rates:

Whole Packages, $50—*Half, do.* 25—*Quarters, do.* 12 50.

Or should it be preferred, the amount which they must of necessity draw will be deducted and certificates given for TEN TICKETS.

Whole, $33—*Halves*, 16 50—*Quarters*, 8 25.

Whole Tickets,	$5 00
Halves,	2 50
Quarters,	1 25

Certificates can be had at the following rates. Whole certificates, composed of 10 whole Tickets, $33. Half do. composed of 10 half Tickets, $16 50. Quarter do. composed of 10 quarter Tickets $8 25.

Adventurers wishing to avail themselves of the *present opportunity* had better come forward at once, as there is but a small number of tickets unsold at this office. Remember 20th of December.

Cash advanced for prizes on demand.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Washington City, North and South Carolina, will be received in payment.

†‡† Orders, enclosing the cash or prizes as above, post paid, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to

YATES & M'INTYRE,
Under Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville.

Dec. 6, 1826.

Mr. H. G. Nelson

IS appointed my Attorney, (during my absence,) with full power to receive money and grant discharges for the same; also, transact any business for and on my account. E. E. LEWIS.

June 14. 71tf.

POETRY.

CONSOLATION.

It is not while the parting breath we watch with anxious heart—
It is not in the hour of death, when those we love depart;
Nor yet when laid upon the bier we follow slow the corse,
And leave it in its dwelling dark, that most we feel the loss.
When past the last, the solemn rite, and dust to dust hath gone,
And in its wonted channel course, the stream of time rolls on;
Oh who can tell how dear the space, once filled by those most dear,
When well known scenes which they have loved—all but they are here.
This deep, this heart-felt loneliness, this quietness of grief,
Falls heavier on the flower of joy, than tempests strong but brief;
Though whirlwinds tear the blossoms fair, yet still the gem may thrive,
But wintry night's chill with'ring blight scarse leaves the root alive.
Yet as our earthly pleasures fade, if plants of purer peace
Spring in our bosom's wilderness, and nurtured there increase,
And humble hope and holy fear, our wounded bosom fill,
They'll teach us all the blessedness of yielding to his will.
Then seek not, sober hours of grief, or sorrowing thoughts, to shun,
Until we feel that we can say—"Thy will, not mine, be done;"
And then our hearts to him will pay an homage pure and warm,
Who saw the cloud o'er those we loved, and housed them from the storm.

KNOWLEDGE AND WISDOM.

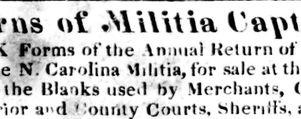
Knowledge and Wisdom, far from being one,
Have oft times no connexion. "Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.
Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.
Wisdom, unlike all else we seek on earth,
Is never sought in vain.

For Sale,

25 Hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars
6 do prime green Jamaica Coffee
50 bags Cuba and St. Domingo do
Loaf and lump Sugar
Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
15 pieces Cotton Bagging
Bale Rope and Twine
70 kegs cut Nails
Tin Plate, Wagon Boxes and Castings
German and blistered Steel
Swedes Iron, Liverpool and Alum Salt
Cotton Cards, Wine Bottles
Writing and wrapping paper
Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Saltpetre, &c. &c.

By C. T. HAIGH.

October 25. 906t.



Cheap Leather and Shoe Store.

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT AND SHOE
(MARKET SQUARE.)

THE Subscriber offers for sale an extensive assortment of Boots & Shoes, newly purchased, and comprising every description.

Also,

Sides Sole Leather.
" Wax'd Upper Leather.
" Grain do. do.
Lining Skins, Binding Skins, & Shoe Thread.

All of which will be sold, Wholesale & Retail, low for Cash only.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

N. B. Having engaged the service of a first rate Workman, I keep always on hand Boots & Shoes of town manufacture, which are warranted.

W. L. H.

Trust Sale.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed by Richard C. Bunting to James McQueen and Jacob Rhodes, for the purposes therein mentioned, the Subscribers will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, in the town of Lumberton, on *Wednesday the 20th day of December next*, the following property, viz: One *NEGRO BOY*, aged about 20 years, one *NEGRO GIRL*, about 18 years of age. Stock; consisting of *Horses, Cattle, and Hogs*,—together with a great variety of other property. A credit of six months will be given to purchasers, and of them Notes with good and undoubted security will be required.

DONALD McQUEEN,
ARCH'D McQUEEN,
RICH'D C. RHODES.

Robeson county, Oct. 11, 1826—89 tds

Returns of Militia Captains.

BLANK Forms of the Annual Return of Captains of the N. Carolina Militia, for sale at this Office, where all the Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, are kept constantly on hand, or will be printed on the shortest notice. All descriptions of Job and Book Printing neatly executed. *Oct.* 9.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

COLUMBIA, S. CAROLINA.

DR. THOMAS BRIGGS respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken his large brick building (recently occupied by A. G Nagel.) Having the means, he is determined to furnish his house in a manner calculated to invite the attention of all lovers of good living and good order. The traveller as well as constant boarder will here meet with every comfort which a spacious and elegant building and the Charleston and Columbia markets can afford; and all the attention which politeness can dictate or the spirit of accommodation call for.

Columbia, S. C. Sept. 25, 1826. 87t10w.

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40.tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber respectfully requests all those indebted to him in any shape, to make immediate payment. The great indulgence heretofore extended, with other circumstances, makes it necessary to have recourse to legal steps, indiscriminately, against those neglecting to comply with this notice.

Mr. A. Campbell is authorized to collect and grant discharges on account of H. CAMPBELL.

September 27, 1826. 86tf.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Fourth Quarter of the Fayetteville Academy will commence on the 1st October, under the direction of the Rev. Hr HOLLISTER, Principal, assisted by Mr. GAY in the Male, and Mrs. HOLLISTER in the Female Department. *Sept.* 7

COTTON SAW GINS.

JUST received, a few of the Improved Iron and Steel Plate COTTON SAW GINS, which are offered for sale cheap for cash or on a short credit, at the Auction Store of

HENRY W. AYER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4—83-tf

A TANNER and CURRIER wanted.

H. G. NELSON.

October 4. 87tf.

Horne's Introduction

TO the critical study and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. One copy of this celebrated work may be had at this Office, at the subscription price, if early application be made.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale, at their Auction Store,

50 Hhds. Molasses
10 do. prime Jamaica Sugar
15 do. Porto Rico and Muscovado do.
15 Hhds. N. E. Rum
5 Puncheons Jamaica Rum
30 Bags St. Domingo and Cuba Coffee
10 do Spice
60 Ps. Cotton Bagging
20 Bbls. Northern Gin
30 do Apple Brandy
23 do good brown Sugar
10 do loaf and lump Sugar
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine
20 crates Crockery, assorted
18 cases 1 Decanters and Tumblers
50 boxes 8 × 10 Window Glass
20 do 10 × 12 do do
9, do assorted Cotton Cards.

November 1. 9

Notice.

THE Subscriber expects to receive on consignment, about the middle of June next, a parcel of first rate Cotton Gins, which he is authorized to warrant equal, if not superior, to any in North or South Carolina, which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

JOHN MURCHISON, Jun.

Fayetteville, May 2—65 tf

MANSION HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and, in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures them that every exertion will be used, and due attention bestowed, in order to the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. His Rooms are numerous, being new, clean, and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by Travelling Families. This situation, being on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call. It is constantly supplied by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of

LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country and market affords; his Stables shall be attended by faithful steady, and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this State.

DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55-tf.

☞ The above Hotel has been selected by the Proprietors as a regular Stage House, for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place. Rooms and Refreshments are therefore, kept always in readiness for Stage Passengers.

The Books for the Norfolk Stage line are kept at this Hotel.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from N. York, at his Store, Green Street, a general assortment of Staple and Fancy *GOODS*, of the latest importations, which he offers for sale at extremely reduced prices; among which are, viz.:

Cloths & Cassimeres, extra super, blue black, brown green and olive, fine and common assorted,
Double milled drab Great Coating,
Ditto do Lion Skin ditto
Satinetts, blue, mixed and drab,
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens,
Bang-up Cord; plain, olive and tabby Velvet,
Vestings, silk, velvet, Merseilles, swansdown and fancy, some very superior,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow,
Ladies' blue and scarlet Pelisse Cloths,
Baize, green and Bocking,
Bombazetts, plain and figured, black, brown, purple, crimson and orange colour,
Bombazines, French and English,
Ditto 5 4 French super black and drab
Circassians, Nankeens and coloured stripe Drillings,
Muslins, Mull Mull, Book and Jaconet plain & figur'd
Cambrics and Cambric Dimities,
Calicoes assorted, new patterns,
Ditto, Furniture ditto,
Fancy coloured Crape Dresses,
Shawls and fancy Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Silks, plain and figured,
Fashionable shaded, plain & figured Gros de Naples,
——— Cote-palais, plain, striped and figured,
Fancy Hdkfs and Ribbons to suit,
White, green and pink crape Lisse,
Grecian striped Ginghams,
Hoziery; silk, cotton and worsted Hose and half do.
Domestic Goods, various kinds,
Russia Ducks and Sheetings,
Blankets and Negro Cloths,
Hats, coarse and fine for men and youths,
A general assortment of Hardware, viz. Anvils, Vices, carriage and bed Wrenches, table and pocket Knives, Iron, Steel, and Nails assorted, Castings, Pots, Ovens (and odd tops to sell) Kettles, &c.

An assortment of SHOES,

Men's, Boys', Ladies', Miss's and Children's Boots and Bootees,
Miss's Leghorn Hats and youth's fancy Caps.

GROCERIES,

Teas, Sugars, old Rum, Cognac Brandy, Gin and Whiskey, Porter, Cider, Teneriffe and Madeira Wines, old Port in bottles, fresh Lemon Syrup &c. &c.

H. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1826. 84tf.

DRAFTS

ON New York, Philadelphia and Charleston, for sale at all times, in sums to suit purchasers,

By E. L. WINSLOW.

United States Money for sale; Georgia and South Carolina Money wanted.

November 1. 91tf

Macauley's Patent Floor Cloths.

ORDERS for this superior and elegant covering for Floors, will be received by the subscribers, at their Store, two doors above the Cape Fear Bank, where samples of the article may be seen. The durability of this Carpeting, its coolness and comfort, in a warm climate, give it a decided advantage over all others.

Carpets can be furnished to Rooms and Entries, at the shortest notice, warranted well seasoned, the colors hard, bright, and durable

CLAYLAND & BOWEN.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25—90-tf

The Copartnership

BETWEEN the Subscribers, under the firm of *J. F. & John Lippitt*, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 15th instant.

J. FRANCIS LIPPITT,
JOHN LIPPITT.

September 22, 1826. 86tf.

THE Subscribers will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS, under the firm of *John Lippitt & Co.*

JEREMIAH LIPPITT,
JOHN LIPPITT.

September 22, 1826. 86tf.

Gales's North Carolina ALMANAC, For 1827,

JUST published and for sale, wholesale or retail,

By CHAS. STUART.

Price 10 cents each, 75 cents a dozen, 4 dollars for half a groce, 7 dollars a groce, 25 dollars for five hundred, or 40 dollars for a thousand.

October 4. 87tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

TRAVELLERS & BOARDERS.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells* the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Musketo Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 90tf.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF
NORTH-CAROLINA.

Lottery

To encourage the publication of THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Drawing to commence on the 4th Monday of November next.

HIGHEST PRIZE
$20,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars; is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		2,000	2,000
2		1,500	3,000
8		1,000	8,000
10		500	5,000
20		200	3,600
40		100	4,000
50		50	2,500
450		20	9,000
1,050		10	10,500
7,366		5	36,830
9,000 Prizes, 14,886 Blanks,		23,386 Tickets at 5 Dollars, is	119,430
			119,430

☞ *Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 day's drawing. All numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,.....	500
Third day,.....	600
Fourth day,.....	500
Fifth day,.....	500
Sixth day,.....	500
Seventh day,.....	500
Eighth day,.....	500
Ninth day,.....	1,000
Tenth day,.....	1,000
Eleventh day,.....	1,000
Twelfth day,.....	1,000
Thirteenth day,.....	1,000
Fourteenth day,.....	1,000
Fifteenth day,.....	1,500
Sixteenth day,.....	5,000
Seventeenth day	10,000
Eighteenth day	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C., thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery

J WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted. A. D. MURPHEY.

Tickets in this Lottery, are for sale at the Post-Office, Fayetteville. 69.4w.

Drug and Medicine Store,

At the sign of the Mortar, Hay Street, Fayetteville, No. Carolina.

R. T. GOODWIN has just received a fresh supply of *DRUGS and MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS*, &c., which he will sell wholesale and retail, cheap for cash or approved credit. Among the articles received, is

Swaim's celebrated PANACEA,

genuine. Thompson's *EYE WATER*, &c. &c.

October 25 90tf.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Examination of the Students of this Institution will take place on the 22d inst., and the exercises recommence on the 10th July.

The Committee of Superintendance have the satisfaction to state, that the prospects of this Institution are as flattering at this time as they have been at any former period. The Rev. Mr. Hollister, a gentleman who bears the highest testimonials, both of his education and experience, has been engaged as the Principal of this Academy; he will take charge of the Classical Department, as well as exercise a general controul over the institution. He will be assisted by Mr. Gay, with whose excellent qualifications the Committee have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted, together with such other Tutors in the English Department, as may be found neccesary. The Female Department will be under the direction of Mrs. Hollister, and will no doubt, be found to be one of the best Schools for young Ladies in the Southern States.

The advantage of having an Institution of this kind, where the manners are to be formed as well as the intellect improved, under the influence and example of a respectable and well regulated community, the uniform healthiness of this town, for several years past, and the peculiarly comfortable apartments, erected at considerable expense for the accommodation of the School, with the cheapness of tuition and board, altogether, warrant the Committee in recommending the Institution to the notice of the public, particularly to those of the low country. The central situation of Fayetteville, and the facilities furnished by the mails, affording opportunities of correspondence, almost every day in the year, with all parts of the country, is a consideration which will not be lightly esteemed by parents who may be under the necessity of sending their children abroad for their education. Boarding can be had in many of the respectable families in town, at a moderate price.

It may be well, likewise to state, that the conduct of youth sent to this Institution, particularly those from abroad, ill be carefully observed, as well out of the School as within it, and a proper degree of attention will be paid to their habits, manners and morals, as well as their scholastic education.

JOHN MACRAE,
Secretary of the School Committee.

Fayetteville, 12th June, 1826.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has just received a *splendid supply* of *DRY GOODS*, which he is prepared to sell by wholesale and retail at very reduced prices for cash only. Merchants from the country will certainly find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. His stock consists in part of the following, viz.

Extra superlative black and blue Cloths
Super. do do do
Medium and common black, blue, olive, claret, drab and mixed do
Blue, black, drab and scarlet Cassimeres
Blue, black and mixed Sattinets
Fearnots, Plains and Paddings
Tartan cloak Plaids and blue Camlets
Green bocking Baize and green Flannel
Caroline Plaids and ditto ombre Stripes
Super black Bombazines
Rich black, blue, brown, crimson and drab figured Bombazetts
Black, plain and twilled do.
4-4 printed Rattinets
10-4, 10-4, 9-4, 8 4 and 7-4 Rose Blankets
4 and 3 point do. and Duffel do.
Cashmere Shawls and Points, a variety
White and red Flannels
Scots and domestic Carpeting
Superb Merino square and long Shawls
Cashmere Hdkfs., various colours
Super and low priced black worsted Hose
Men's lambswool Hose and half do
Nett Frocks and woollen Gloves
Extra rich Toilinet, Swansdown and Merseilles vesting
Super and common 6 4 Cambrics
Satin stripe, white and colored do
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 Cambric Dimity
Do 6 4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 book and mull Muslins
Super rich and low priced figured Swiss Muslins
Plain Swiss and tambored book do
Rich Swiss and French wrought Points
Swiss Capes and Tippets
Victory white Robes
Super Sea Island and low priced Shirtings
4 4 & 3-4 brown Shirtings and Sheetings
4 4 Imitation Plaids and 4-4 Apron Checks
Washington and linen Bedticks
Fancy cambric Prints, a great variety
4 4 & 3 4 Furniture Chintz
SILKS.—Black Nankin and colored Crape Robes
Plain black Gros de Naps and Taffetas
Rich black figured Gros de Naps and Levantines
Black Sattins and Sarsenets
Super ombre Gros de Naps, all colors and shades
White, green, mazarine blue, sky blue and straw colored Florences
Rich Similes, various shades and colors
Black and green French Crape
Black Gauzes, a variety
Black and colored silk Vestings
Black and white silk Hose
Rich printed long Shawls and Shades
Silk and Zelia Hdkfs., all colors
White gauze Veils and crape Leice
Gauze Robes, all colors
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols
Black Barcelona and Bandanna Hdkfs.
Rich feather edge, wove and embossed Ribbons, a variety
Taffeta Ribbons, all colors
Watch and Belt do
Black and assorted sewing Silk
Wide and narrow bobinet Lace and Lace Veils
Thread Laces and thread Cambrics
Long Lawns and thread cambric Hdkfs.
4 4 Irish Linens
7-4 & 9-4 table Diaper
10-4 Irish Sheetings
Hessians and brown Toweling
Brown Holland, colored Cambrics and Buckram
White and printed Bed Spreads
Chintz Shawls and Hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet Ribbons
Black Ostrich Feathers
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Bandboxes, Wreaths and Flowers
Men's and women's Cloaks
Ladies' Prunel and Morocco Shoes
Do Leather Shoes and Pumps
Long white kid and silk Gloves
White and black horse skin do.
Beaver and colored kid do
Men's fashionable Hats
Nett and Webb Suspenders
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Clark's spool and floss Cotton
Imitation tuck and front Combs
Black, and white brown patent Thread
Bonnet Bows, &c. &c.

JOHN McARN.

October 25, 1826. 99tf.

MANAGER'S OFFICE

FAYETTEVILLE & RALEIGH

This Day,

Virginia Lottery,

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Company—4th Class. To be drawn at Richmond, December 6th, 1826.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of $20,000	is	20,000
1 Prize	of 10,000	is	10,000
1 Prize	of 6,000	is	6,000
1 Prize	of 5,000	is	5,000
1 Prize	of 4,000	is	4,000
12 Prizes	of 2,910	is	34,920
18 Prizes	of 1,000	is	18,000
24 Prizes	of 500	is	12,000
186 Prizes	of 200	is	37,200
186 Prizes	of 50	is	9,300
1,488 Prizes	of 20	is	29,760
13,950 Prizes	of 10	is	139,500
15,870 Prizes, 25,970 Blanks.			817,180

Tickets $5—*Halves* $2 50—*Quarters*

The above splendid Schemes are offered to the public, and it is hoped they will meet with such encouragement that former ones have, as there can be no doubt but a large portion (as formerly) of the Capitals will be distributed from this Office.

☞ Orders, *enclosing the Cash or Prizes* for tickets, or the smallest share, will meet with prompt attention, if addressed to

YATES & McINTYRE,
FAYETTEVILLE & RALEIGH

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.—In Equity.

William Powell, Administrator of Benj. Powell, also of Elizabeth Powell, vs. Thomas Stewart, Executor of Squire Robinson, Arthur Robinson and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Charles Robinson, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is Ordered that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that the said Charles Robinson appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said Bill, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him.

E. LOVE, C. M. E.

92 6w.—Price of adv. $2 10.

Just Received,

20 Hhds N. E. Rum
4 do 4th proof Jamaica do
50 bbls Apple Brandy
25 do loaf and lump Sugar
10 qr casks Wine
10 bbls Cider Royal
4 tons Swedes Iron, assorted
2000 lbs English blister Steel
8 ps. 42 inch Bagging
96 bags Shot
500 lbs mould do
1000 lbs bar Lead
70 do Nutmegs
24 Caddies Tea
1 bale Kerseys
2 do Ticking (Indigoes)
2 do 7-8 bro. Shirting
1 do 4-4 bleached do
1 do 7-8 do do
3 do 4-4 bro. do

A general assortment of Dry and Fancy

GLASS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

For sale by L. FITZRA

November 11. 935w.

H. Bradford & Co.,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of *DRY GOODS*, &c. and expect additions from the Partner in New York by almost every through the year.

They keep an assortment of *STRAW, HORN BONNETS, Fur Hats, Cotton Cards, Window Glass, Banboxes* and *Shoes*, which will be sold as low as can be afforded, either at wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, 7th Nov. 1826. 9

10 Bbls. Canal Flour,
10 Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 Casks London Porter,
8 Hhds. Brown Sugar,

For sale by JOHN H

June 7. 70tf.

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Neatly printed and for sale at this

Prizes! Prizes!! Prizes!!!

TO BE DRAWN IN FAYETTEVILLE,
20th OF DECEMBER, 1826.

North & S. Carolina Lott

For the benefit of the Oxford Academy,

Highest Prize, $12,00

Besides $6,000, 5,000, 4,000, 2,500,
500's, 50's, 10's, &c.

Tickets only 5 dolls, shares in proportion,

Hatcher's Lucky Office,

Fayetteville

Orders from any part of the country, with the cash, (postage paid) or prizes in any of the Southern Lotteries, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

C. HATCHER, *Fayetteville*

For Sale,

ON the 1st of January, 1827, that valuable and finished three story *BRICK HOUSE*, now occupied by J. M. Dobbin, adjoining the residence of J. M. Dobbin, and the Planter's Hotel, in the Brick Row, fronting on the north side of Hay street, 60 feet, and running back 40 feet, intended for two Stores and Dwellings.

The House might be finished at a little expense, and would be a desirable residence for a Boarding House, as that part of the town is improving, that it might be rented to advantage. The sale is positive. For further particulars, apply to Dobbin, or to WILLKINGS & CO.

Nov. 21—84-6t

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, in the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, is dissolved, and all the effects of said concern have been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for the purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and settle their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and give receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825—6-tf